

Honoring
Charles A. Hunter, Ph.D.



KANSAS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

SAMUEL J. CRUMBINE BANQUET

Wichita, Kansas

April 18, 1963

THE SAMUEL J. CRUMBINE MEDAL



Presented for outstanding service in public health

Past Recipients

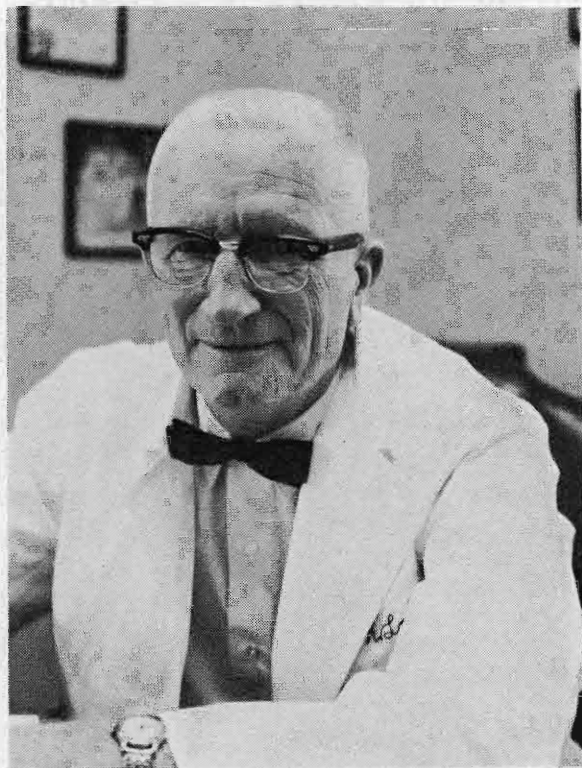
- 1946—Samuel J. Crumbine, M.D.*
- 1947—Clarence H. Kinnaman, M.D.*
- 1948—Charles H. Lerrigo, M.D.*
- 1951—Earnest Boyce, C.E.
- 1952—E. V. McCollum, Ph.D.
- 1954—Earle G. Brown, M.D.
- 1955—Karl A. Menninger, M.D., and
William C. Menninger, M.D.
- 1956—Ralph I. Canuteson, M.D.
- 1958—Vernon M. Winkle, M.D.*
- 1961—Franklin D. Murphy, M.D.
- 1962—Leona Baumgartner, M.D.

*Deceased

HONORING DOCTOR CHARLES A. HUNTER

In recognition of his outstanding contributions to public health in Kansas, the Kansas Public Health Association has chosen Charles A. Hunter, Ph.D. as the 1963 recipient of the Samuel J. Crumbine Medal. Dr. Hunter has devoted the major portion of his professional life to improving public health in his native State of Kansas. Although his primary interest has been in the public health laboratory field, he has had a keen interest in all programs affecting public health. His enthusiasm for public health as a profession is reflected in the number of individuals he has recruited for public health through the years.

Dr. Hunter has made great contributions to public health in Kansas. For this, his colleagues as well as the citizens of Kansas, salute him.



DOCTOR CHARLES A. HUNTER

DOCTOR CHARLES A. HUNTER

Charles A. Hunter is a native Kansan, born July 30, 1893, at Blue Rapids, the son of Doctor and Mrs. William Hunter. His early life was spent in this Kansas community where his father was a practicing physician for many years. After graduating from the Blue Rapids High School in 1911, he entered Kansas State University at Manhattan where he received his B.S. degree in 1915. During his last two years at the University, he was student assistant in the Bacteriology Department of the Kansas Experimental Station.

Following graduation from college, he married Bess M. Hildreth, who is also a graduate of the State University. He and Mrs. Hunter have two children, Ruth Amsbaugh of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Charles A. Hunter, Jr., M.D., who is Chief of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle. There are three granddaughters and two grandsons who are a great joy to their grandfather.

From 1915-16 Charles A. Hunter served as assistant in the Department of Agricultural Bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin, where he received his M.S. degree. This led to a position as instructor of botany and bacteriology at the University of Florida. In 1917 he became Assistant Professor and later Professor of Bacteriology, at Pennsylvania State University, where he was in charge of the Division of Bacteriology and Bacteriologist of the Experimental Station at the State University until 1922. Having developed an interest in Public Health, he then accepted a position at the University of South Dakota School of Medicine, as Professor of Bacteriology and Assistant Director of the South Dakota State Health Laboratory. During

these years of teaching, he continued to do graduate study at Kansas State University, University of Chicago, Pennsylvania State University and University of South Dakota, completing his work and receiving a Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1931.

In 1937 Dr. Hunter resigned his South Dakota position to return to his native State as Director of State Public Health Laboratories for the Kansas State Board of Health. Probably the most outstanding activity of Dr. Hunter's career as Director of State Public Health Laboratories has been his constant effort to improve the standards of laboratory work throughout the State, with the result that the State Laboratory in Kansas now ranks as one of the best in the nation. In addition, great strides have been made in improving the quality of work and the laboratory facilities throughout the State, notably the standardization of serological tests and the establishment of the State Laboratory as a bacteriological reference center which is available to all other laboratories within the State.

Throughout his years as director, he has felt that there was a definite need for acceptable standardization of basic education for laboratory personnel and for uniformity of laboratory procedures. He has believed in and maintained high standards of service in the State laboratory, with much of his effort being directed toward this goal. He has been instrumental in improving many of the methods now in use, and he is nationally known for the development of the Hunter antigen for the flocculation test for febrile diseases, which insures more uniformity of results than antigens formerly used. A paper on this

subject was presented by Dr. Hunter at the Fourth Inter-American Congress on Brucellosis at Lima, Peru, in 1957.

Dr. Hunter has served as President of the Kansas Public Health Association and of the Missouri Valley Branch of American Society of Microbiology, as Chairman of the Conference of State and Provincial Public Health Laboratory Directors, and as a member of committees for many other organizations. He is associate editor for the Journal of Milk and Food Technology and the Public Health Laboratory, he has held a Reserve Commission (Inactive) as Scientist Director with the United States Public Health Service, and was recently appointed Diplomate of the American Board of Microbiology.

Dr. Hunter is a recipient of the Silver Beaver award for his active work in the Boy Scout organization, and is a member of the Orient Masonic Lodge No. 51, and the Central Congregational Church. Some of his spare time is devoted to golf and to woodworking, and his completed projects include carved bookends, ash trays, toys for gifts, and life-size Christmas scenes for his children and grandchildren to use as outdoor decorations.

Due to the Civil Service retirement requirements, Dr. Hunter is resigning, after twenty-six years of service in Kansas, and is looking forward to the challenge of his new position as Chief of the Microbiology Department of the Hillcrest Medical Center at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Through his wide experience and years of service, he has made a great contribution to the progress of public health in Kansas.

Professional Memberships

Belief in professional organizations is strongly evidenced by his memberships and the active part he has taken in these groups:

1. The American Society of Microbiology.
2. American Public Health Association (Fellow).
3. American Academy of Microbiology.
4. Conference of State and Territorial Public Health Laboratory Directors.
5. Association of State and Territorial Public Health Laboratory Directors.
6. American Society of Professional Biologists.
7. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.
8. International Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians.
9. Kansas Public Health Association.
10. Missouri Valley Branch of American Society for Microbiology.

Publications

More than thirty published articles relating to laboratory work have been authored by Dr. Hunter.

Bacteriological and Chemical Studies of Different Kinds of Silage, Charles A. Hunter, Jour. Agr. Research, Vol. 21, No. 10, 1921.

General Bacteriology in the Curriculum, Charles A. Hunter, Abst. of Bact., Vol. VI, No. 1.

A Preliminary Report on a Medium for the Cultivation of the Lactobacillus Group, Charles A. Hunter, Abst. of Bact., Vol. VIII, No. 1.

Colonial Variation of Escherichia Coli and Solid Media with Special Reference to the Production of Rough Colonies, Charles A. Hunter, Jour. Bact., Vol. 21, 1931.

Epidemic of Typhoid Fever in Chamberlain, South Dakota, Charles A. Hunter, Jour. A.P.H.A., Vol. XXIII, No. 6, 1933.

Chamberlain Typhoid Epidemic, Bostrom, A. E., M.D., Hunter, Charles A., Ph.D. & Towne, W.W., C. E., South Dakota Public Health Bulletin, Special Number, 1933.

The Past and Future Status of Typhoid Fever in South Dakota, Charles A. Hunter, Jour. Lancet, Vol. LX, No. 12, 1935.

The Occurrence of Clostridium Botulinus in South Dakota, Charles A. Hunter, Proc. South Dakota Acad. of Science, Vol. XIV, 1935.

An Improved Method for the Detection of Hydrogen Sulphide Production, Charles A. Hunter and H. Gilbert Crecelius, Proc. South Dakota Acad. of Science, Vol. XV, 1935.

Laboratory Methods for the Detection of Sub-Clinical Mastitis, Charles A. Hunter and H. Gilbert Crecelius, Proc. South Dakota Acad. of Science, Vol. XV, 1935.

A Rapid Method of Preparing Antigens for the Wassermann Reaction, Charles A. Hunter, Jour. Lab. & Clin. Med., Vol. 21, No. 4, 1936.

Comparative Studies of Methods for the Detection of Hydrogen Sulphide in the Coli-Aerogenes Group, Charles A. Hunter and James E. Weiss, Jour. Bact., Vol. 35, No. 1, 1938.

Hydrogen Sulphide Studies. I. Detection of Hydrogen Sulphide in Cultures, Charles A. Hunter and H. Gilbert Crecelius, Jour. Bact., Vol. 35, 1938.

Simplified Bacteriological Examination of Water, James E. Weiss and Charles A. Hunter, Jour. Am. Water Works Assoc., Vol. 31, No. 4, 1939.

Botulism in South Dakota, Charles A. Hunter, James E. Weiss and C. L. Olson, Jour. Lancet, Vol. LX, No. 2, 1940.

The Kansas Evaluation Studies of the Performance of Serologic Tests for Syphilis, Charles A. Hunter and Frank Victor, Jour. Kansas Med. Soc., Vol. XLV, No. 12, 1944.

A Multiple-Specimen Container for Mailing Blood Specimens for Sero-diagnostic Tests for Syphilis, Charles A. Hunter, Venereal Dis. Infor., Vol. 25, No. 4, 1944.

A Simplified Bacteriological Procedure for the Examination of Water, Charles A. Hunter, Eleanor Patty and Flora McKinley, Water Works and Sewage, August, 1945.

An Epidemic of Diarrhea in the Newborn Nursery Caused by a Milk-Borne Epidemic in the Community, Paul R. Ensign and Charles A. Hunter, Jour. Ped., Vol. 29, No. 5, 1946.

An Epidemic of Diarrhea in a New-Born Nursery Caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Charles A. Hunter and Paul R. Ensign, Am. Jour. of Pub. Health, Vol. 37, No. 9, 1947.

An Improved Simplified Technic for Collecting Multiple Blood Specimens, Charles A. Hunter and Frank Victor, Am. Jour. Cl. Path., Vol. 19, No. 3, 1949.

Observation of the Kolmer Complement Fixation Test and the VDRL Spinal Fluid Test, Frank Victor and Charles A. Hunter, Jour. Venereal Dis. Infor., Vol. 30, No. 12, 1949.

A Comparative Study of Methods of Isolating Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Dorothy Gifford, Flora McKinley and Charles A. Hunter, Am. Jour. Pub. Health, Vol. 41, No. 2, 1951.

Laboratory Diagnosis of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, Cecilia Jones, Frank Victor and Charles A. Hunter, Jour. Kansas Med. Soc.

Microscopic Slide Flocculation and Microscopic Tube Flocculation Tests for Brucellosis, Charles A. Hunter and Bernice L. Colbert, Pub. Health Lab., Vol. 12, No. 4, 1954.

Flocculation Tests for Brucellosis, Charles A. Hunter and Bernice Colbert, Jour. Immun., Vol. 77, No. 4, 1956.

Flocculation Tests for Tularemia, Charles A. Hunter, Ruth Burdorff and Bernice Colbert, Jour. Lab. & Clin. Med., Vol. 51, No. 1, 1958.

Flocculation Tests for Brucellosis in Milk, Charles A. Hunter and Ruth Burdorff, Publ. Health Lab., Vol. 16, No. 1, 1958.

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Serologic Tests for Typhoid Fever, Charles A. Hunter and Ruth Burdorff, Am. Jr. Cl. Path., Vol. 37, No. 2, 1962.

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